of the Confederate Cavalry, and now Chief-Engineer of the Daketa Division of the North Pacific Railroad. The expedition will leave Fort Rice on the Upper Mis-souri Sept. 6, and will be absent from that point 60 or 70 days. The latest survey of the railroad line through Daketa, crossing the Missouri at the mouth of the Heart River, wholly avoids the bad lands east of the Missouri, and traverses a fertile prairie country the entire distance.

FUL REPORTS FROM THE KIOWAS.

of the Interior to-day received, via Santa Fe, the follow-

ing dispatch from Vincent Colyer, dated Fort Craig, New-

Alexico, August 20:

I arrived here this morning, and expect to leave for Camp Apache on Tuesday. A party of Apaches arrived, yesterday, at Canada, Alimosa County, six days from Cochise's band. They report him in the Senora mountains. His band has been scattered, and six have been killed by Mexican scouts. The Mexican Government is offering a large bounty for Apache scalps. Cochise is killing his horses for food. The Apaches here are in lamentations. The story is given for what it is worth.

The following, also received from Mr. Colyer, is dated

I arrived here yesterday and found nearly all the In-dians scattered from the Agency through fear of an attack threatened by the miners at Rio Minebus, New-Mexteo. I hope to gather them in in a few days. Soldiers are here.

The Indian Bureau received to-day, through Enoch

Hoag, Indian Superintendent, a report from Lowrie Tatum, agent of the Kiowa Indians at Fort Sill, stating-

that on the 11th inst. the Kiowas brought in 38 mules and

one horse, which, with the two retained at a for

OUR TRADE WITH THE EAST.

THE PACTFIC RAILROAD AND SUEZ CANAL RIVAL

ROUTES-NEW-YORK, CHICAGO, AND SAN FRANCISCO AS CENTERS OF THE TEA TRADE.

There is an erroneous opinion prevalent in

his country concerning the extent of the trade between

Asia and America, resulting apparently from the fact that it has been in the hands of a few firms, whose mem-

bers have often become suddenly rich. But the truth is that single dry goods houses in this city sell goods each

year to double the value of the whole China trade of the

country. Sixty millions of dollars are said to represent

the amount of the sales of a single dry goods house of

New-York. Now, America uses only 40,000,000 pounds of

from China is only \$3,000,000, while of matting, fire-crackers, drugs, and camphor we receive only \$3,000,000

A member of one of the principal firms in this city en-

gaged in the tea trade lately expressed the opinion that

the Suez Canal will not interfere at all with the opera-

tion of the Pacific Railroad in the transportation of

Asiatic freight to this port. The time consumed by ves-sels using the canal is so much greater that there can be

o competition between the two routes. The shipping

China in August and September. By the time the ves-

sels carrying this Asiatic freight have passed through the

canal and reached Gibraitar, the stormy season has arrived, and the crossing of the Atlantic is thereby

delayed. One curious fact that has not been taken

into account by most of those who have studied the

probabilities as to the trade of the canal is, the inevitable

smallness of the steamers that engage in the transporta-

tion of freight from Asia to America by that route. The

canal is deep enough to afford passage to large steamers,

but such can only be made to pay when there is an

extensive passenger traffic. As very few passengers

pass between China and the Atlantic coast of America,

small steamers must be used for carrying the tea, &c.,

and they cannot make very quick passages. They often

consume 30 days in passing from Gibraltar to New-York.

crease of steam transportation between Asia and various

parts of America would be injurious to firms like his

that are largely engaged in the tea trade, for it will enable men of small capital to enter the business, as the re-turns will come so quickly that they can do business on

credit. He thought there was no present prospect that Chicago and St. Louis would get much tea by the Pacific

Railroad. One reason why New-York will continue to be

the distributing center for all such merchandise is the

fact that capital will still center here. Again, Chicago

can only import those goods that suit its own market. It

cannot buy whole "lines" of teas-for instance, it can-

not take the products of whole tea districts as they come.

The exporters want to send their Young Hyson and their

Gunpowder together, otherwise they suffer a loss.

It is in this country as it is in Europe. There London is the commercial center. China

goods often go direct to Amsterdam and other

ports; but merchants who want to see a full

assertment always go to London. Let them do what

they will ten will still be bought here for ten per cent

less than it will cost at Chicago. Even when there is no

difference in price at the two points, merchants will buy

at New-York in preference to any other large city that is

nearer to them. Thus they pass Boston and Philadelphia

to come here, though promised goods at New-York prices in those towns. The reason they give is that they never

feel sure as to what is a low price until they have priced

goods for themselves in this city. It seems that two-

thirds of the tea used in this country goes to New-York

and the New-England States. At the West and South

coffee is called for. During the existence of Slavery,

large quantities of a cheap tea, called Pouchong, was

bought for the negroes of the South. The merchants

supposed from this that there would be a great increase

in the demand for tea among the negroes after their

emancipation; but the contrary is the case; they will not

use tea at ell.
Great changes have occurred within ten frears in the

trade in pongees and silk handkerchiefs, which are not

used here as extensively as formerly; now, too, such

fabries are manufactured here. Crape shawls are out of

fashion now in the United States. They used to be

brought here for export to Cuba and Mexico, but they

are now taken direct to those countries. Our high tariff

and the great demand in China for raw silks have

greatly decreased the importation to this country, and

silk is extensively raised on this continent. Satins are

Another merchant, the successor of one of New-York's

out of date. Fire-crackers do not come as yet by rail.

Another merchant, the successor of one of New-York's eldest tea importers, has considerable faith in the Suez Canal as a means of bringing tea to this country. He says that only two little old steamers brought it through the Canal for this port last year. These were very heartly lador, and had to stop at every coal station to get facility lador, and had to stop at every coal station to get facility lador, and had to stop at every coal station to get facility lador, and had to stop at every coal station to get facility lador, and had to stop at every coal station to get facility lador, and had to stop at every coal station to get facility lador, and had to stop at every coal station to get facility and had been supposed. He could be a success on this famal route. He has no doubt Chicago and St. Louis vill get large quantities of tea direct, via San Francisco, and the great should get become the tenter of distribution for tea, lastead to New York, though it will take time for nervinasta to get out of their old habit of coming to New York for everything. The first cargo of tea of this season takly arrived at San Francisco, and the great built of it is supposed to be coming to New York.

Another meichant largely engaged in the tea trade, and the great built of the farming of which they already get direct via San Francisco. There is a marked increase every year of this direct trade to the Mississippi basin, and new teas will probably go to that recion.

All the gentlemen visited consider the trade in Asiatic goods to be in an unsettled, transitional condition. It is unpossible to forcese what the course of events will be in this business. As to tea the most important fact is that its consumption has increased ten per cent in 10 years, while a high duty has been levied upon it.

A PROMINENT MEXICAN DROWNED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 25.-Pedro G. Po-

lair, age 17, a son of the Mexican Minister at Washing-

ton, and Secretary of the Mexican Claim Commission, ar-

rived here, yesterday, on a visit to some friends. While bathing at neon, in company with some ladies, he got beyond his depth, and was drowned. About 200 persons

commenced a search for the body, but it

out of date. Fire-crackers do not come as yet by rail.

This informant was of the opinion that the great in-

Washington, Aug. 25,-The Acting Secretary

FOREIGN NEWS.

HOW NEAR M. THIERS CAME TO RESIGNING HIS OFFICE—THE BILL DISBANDING THE NATIONAL GUARD PASSED—THE COMMUNIST COURT MARTIAL—THE GERMAN EVACUATION THE FOURTH OF SEPTEMBER REJOICINGS FORBIDDEN. PARIS, Friday, Aug. 25, 1871.

It appears that M. Thiers actually wrote his resignation, but relinquished the intention of presenting it to the Assembly after the adoption by that body of Gen. Ducrot's amendment to the bill for the disarmament of the National Guard, which amendment meets with the approbation of the Executive. The excitement

In the Assembly, to-day, the amended bill providing for the gradual disbandment of the National Guard, was The journals sorrowfully comment on the seenes in the Assembly yesterday.

It is said that M. Thiers will accept no compromise on the question of the prolongation of his powers. The Radical journals unanimously favor the dissolution

of the Assembly.

Gen. Faidherbe has written a letter censuring the As sembly, and resigning his seat as a Deputy.

The first Court-Martial has concluded the hearing of the

cases before it. Judgment will probably be rendered on

It is reported that assurances have been received a Versailles that the Prussian troops in France will be reduced to 50,000 on the 1st of September, and that those who remain will be lodged in barracks. Baron vor Arnim has arrived to conduct the negotiations on the The Government has forbidden public rejoicings in this

city on the 4th of September, the anniversary of the revolution in Paris last year against the Bonapartes. The increased postal charges in France are criticised

by the press, and the example of the United States is cited to prove the advantages of cheap rates. The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 13,500, 600 france since the last report.

GREAT BRITAIN. RENFORTH'S DEATH-CONDITION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 25, 1871. The death of Renforth, the oarsman, at St. John, N. B., has occasioned a marked sensation in England. Speculation as to its cause is indulged in in all quarters, and many persons, and, indeed, some, of the newspapers, hint that he may have been poisoned. Wainey, the Tory candidate, is elected member of Parliament from East Surrey, in place of Charles Buxton,

deceased. He has a majority of fully 1,000 votes.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased during the past week £22,000, making the total amount now in vault £25,360,441.

THE CHOLERA.

GREAT MORTALITY AT KONIGSBERG-THE DIS-EASE ABATING IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Friday, August 25, 1871. The Independance Belge of to-day discredits the reported appearance of the cholera at Antwerp. At Königsberg on Wednesday there were 127 cases of

cholera and 48 deaths, and at Dantzie on the same day 12 cases and 10 deaths are reported. The epidemic is decreasing in Russia.

ROME, Friday, Aug. 25, 1871.

Disturbances of a serious nature occurred in Rome to-day. A conflict took place between the police and the populace, during which one person was killed

SPAIN.

DON CARLOS AT BAYONNE. PARIS, Friday, Aug. 25, 1871.

Don Carlos has arrived at Bayonne. His adherents in Spain are divided in opinion as to what course

As an evidence of maladministration in the British army The London Standard says that a brigade of the royal artillery is in process of conversion into

At the meeting held in Hyde Park on the 18th inst. to protest against the conduct of the Irish Executive with regard to the recent meeting in Dublin, there were about 5,000 persons present, of whom a considerable number were Irishmen. Mr. Odger, who presided, said the ob. ber were Irishmen. Mr. Odger, who presided, said the object was not to discuss the principles of Fenianism, but to protect and maintain a public right. It was better to meet openly and discuss a grievance than to conspire in secret to obtain a removal of that grievance. But if the Irish people were not allowed to meet in public, there was nothing jeft for them but secret association. The men of London were determined to maintain the right of public meeting, both for themselves and their irish brethren, at all risks and because and wo be to the Government who dared to bazards, and wee be to the Government who dared to tamp r with that right, under whatsoever pretune. Other speeches were then made, and resolutions were adopted condemning the conduct of the Irish Executive.

The Times of India gives additional particulars of the disaster which occurred at the Island of Tagalanda. It appears that on the 3d of March last an outburst took place from the volcano Ruwang, on that island, accompanied by a scaquake; the sea thereupon rose to a great hight, and a gigantic wave, about 30 yards high, suddenly rushed on the island, sweeping away from it human tengs, cattle, houses, and everything else. One account says 416 persons perished; abother account gives the number as 500. Among those who perished was the Rajah of the island. Only three houses were left standing. Almost all the survivors field to the bush, where they still were by last accounts. The bodies of the dead were lying about making the air foul from want of houses to bury them. On the 14th of March the volcano cast out fishers and lava which destroyed most of the cultivated land. The wretchedness and distress of the serviving population are said to be great and the need of help pressing. island, accompanied by a seaquake; the sea thereupon

Senor Castelar, the leader of the Republican party of Spain, has addressed a letter, dated June 13, to El Monitor Republicano of Mexico, excusing the course adopted by Thiere, the chief of the Executive in France to obtain possession of Paris. There and his Government, according to Castelar, were completely disarmed when they occupied Versailles. There were a few troops, but those did not inspire confidence. The previnces and their mobilized forces were The previnces and their mobilized forces were enlied upon, but they did not beed the call. For a few days Versailles as at the mercy of the Commune. The Republican departers acted the opportunity presented, and endeavored to effect a reconcillation, but notifier party was disposed to act upon the suggestions offered. The Federal principle, wrote Castelar, has been tried and tatied. Centralization is still strong, has many advocates, while the Hourisons are fall the while intriguing to regain power. Evidently he has strong doubts of the stability of the R profile in France, but is disposed, as ever, to advocate the definite establishment of that form of government there and in all other countries.

THE INDIANS.

TROUBLE APPREHENDED IN SOUTHERN CALIFOR-

San Francisco, Aug. 23.—Capt. Brown, U S. A., schola a measure from Los Plones to Los Augeler that he much have a larger lorce there, or an Indian war is inevitable. The number of Indians in Southern California is to mela a formt to leave any doubt as to the final

DEATH OF GEN. CROOK REPORTED-OUTRAGES. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25 .- An uncredited rumor has reached Los Angeles that Gen. Crook has been murdered by the Apaches in Arizova.

Joseph Burroughs, a native of New-York, and recently from Colorado, was murdered by the Apaches near Camp

Verde.

The stage from Wickenburg to Prescott was attacked on the Isia lost. Surveyors were localing the Atlantic Pacific Railroad 160 mines east of Prescott, on the 15th

AN IMPORTANT EXPEDITION FITTING OUT. St. Paul, Aug. 25 .- A military expedition is liting out here, which will have the double object of es orting the engineers of the Northern Pacific Railroad s ale they are making the final location of the line. rough Western Dakota and Eastern Montana, and of repressing any hostile demonstrations of the Sions Indiams in Yellowatone Valley. The expedition will consist of seven companies of infautry-429 men with four Craffing gans, 22 mounted Indiana scouts, 25 members of the Northern Phank Engineer Corps, and 56 seamsters and Government employes, making a total of about 600 men to be commanded by ten Winstler. The cagner-ing party will be in charge of Gen. T. L. Rosser, formerly

MARINE DISASTERS.

and two of the naval officers made an examina-tion of the well and fire-room and found that the water OFF THE FLORIDA COAST-TWENTY LIVES

the foundering of the steamship Lodona are without doubt correct. The dispatch received by C. H. Mallory & Co., the agents of the steamer, is so definite that no hopes are entertained of her safety. Yesterday many thought that some heartless wretch had perpetrated a hoax, and that, as in the case of the Henry Channey. a denial would follow the first report. Such, however, is not the case. The Lodona left her dock at Pier 21 East River, bound for New-Orleans, on Saturday, the 12th inst., with an assorted cargo of merchandise and one passenger, Mrs. Caroline Conway. Her crew must have numbered 30 men, including the officers. Capt. W. R. Hovey, her commander and part owner, also took with him his youngest son, a lad 13 years of age. After leaving port nothing was heard of her until Thursday ever ing, when Mallory & Co. received the following dispatch:

one horse, which, with the two retained at a for mer delivery, make up the 41 killed or driven off by Satanta and his party some time ago, and for which a demand had been made. The mules were of a cood quality and were accepted by the agent. Agent Tatum then had a talk with the Indians, and told them that Eagle Head, Fast Bear, and Big Bow, the chiefs who accompanied Satanta, on his raid, would not be recognized as chiefs, but would not be recognized as chiefs, but would not be arrested without orders from Washington, and provided the Kiowas made no more raids. Should they do so those chiefs and any others who engaged in the raids would be arrested and tried by civil law; no chief hereafter engaged in a raid would be recognized as a chief, but Kicking Bird and Pacer would be called upon to nominate their successors, who, if approved by the agent, would then be recognized as chief. He assured them the whites desired to live at peace with the Indians and pointed out the advantages the latter would derive from peace.

Kicking Bird, in behalf of the Klowas, replied: "We want to cease raiding and depredating on the white people, and hereafter to follow the example of the Caddo Indians, who have long been on the white man's road. As evidence of our good intentions we have brought in the mules as required of us, and now we want you to write a strong appeal to the officers at Washington for the release of Satanta and Big Tree, who, we think, have now suffered enough, and then everything will be right."

Superintendent Hoag commends the action of Agent Tatum to the favorable consideration of the Indian Bureau, and advises that he be sustained in the position he has taken.

week, and, springing a leak, went down. den, and was built at Hull, England, in 1862. She was intended for the Mediterranean trade, and made several the Confederate Government, to be used as a war steamer, and ran the blockade, but never appeared at sea as a cruiser. She was captured by a United States vessel, purchased after the war by Mr. Hovey, John Jewett & Sons, and others, and refitted, by the addition of deck-houses, to suit her for the trade in which she was engaged when lost. The value of her cargo is not known, but it is estimated at about \$200,000. The vessel was worth about \$100,000.

Although the captain is said to be one of the 20 re faring life, but was reduced to comparative Mr. Stephens is among those reported saved.

Washington, Aug. 25 .- On Wednesday last

Steamship City of Houston, Partridge hence 12th inst., for Galveston and Key West, encountered a heavy gale on the 16th inst, during which she proke her steam-pipe and carried away her foremast. She put into Fernandina, Fla., on the 20th inst., where the steam-pipe will be repaired, when she will resume her voyage. Hull and targo in good condition.

the public the danger the steamer had experienced, and the fact that but for the gallant conduct of several offieers of the Navy who were included among her passengers, the press would have had another terrible disaster at sea to record. One of the officers who had taken passage on board, and who arrived in Washington vesterday, reports the accident to the Navy Department, and

The City of Houston belongs to Mallory's line of New York and Galveston steamships. She is a new vessel, and sailed from New-York on Saturday, 12th inst., on her first voyage. She measures 1,220 tuns. Her officers and crew consisted of captain, first and second mate, four sailors, She carried an assorted cargo. From the receiving ship at Brooklyn a draft of 59 sailors had taken passage on board en route to key West. The draft was under charge of the following officers: Lieut. C. A. Schetky in command, assisted by Masters R. E. Carmody and W. Goodwin. Lieut.-Commander John Schouler, United States Navy, had also taken passage en route to his station at Key West. In addition five passengers for Key West and Galveston were accommodated, one of them a lady.

THE VOYAGE. On the evening of the 14th inst, indications were perand became useless. Her head was by forward to the pilot-house and ascertain what was the

The ship was rolling badly, and the passage of the deck was made by these officers with great difficulty. On reaching and entering the pilot-house, the captain was found giving incohe-rent and absurd orders to the quarter, master at the wheel, and had evidently no control over himself. Mr. Schetky proposed to his companion, Lieut. Commander Schouler, that he should take command of the ship, and proceeded himself to the wheel. When communication could be had with the mates of the vessel they agreed that the naval officers should take command, summon the draft, of United States seamen to their aid, and endeavor, to save the ship. The first and second mates were, both excellent sailors, and joined heartily with the naval officers in their efforts to keep the vessel off the reef upon which she was rapidly drifting.

terrible gale. The sailors and quartermen belonging to the ship were incapable of giving aid. The passengers were filled with terror, and girding the life-preservers The foretrysail was set with the intention to attempt to wear the skip. The gale had now increased before it was blown from the ship, the foresail and fore tempt to tack the ship the storm-mainsail, which had first mate the helm was secured amidships and the engine was backed. After about 15 revolutions the port way. Efforts to secure it were continued until 2 a. m., when success was despaired of and the rudder abandoned. In the mean time, so much water had come cabin was affoat. The lady passenger had climbed on the table, and, wet to the skin, held on for her life. The other passengers huddled in the companion-way and

THE STEAMER HELFLESS.

The ship lay without motive power, all sails blown away, steam gone down, and rudder adrift. The firemen to in the liberty store of Jac. P. Study. Less \$5,000, mostly insured. The in histories is hard been be really insured. The

ITALIAN UNITY.

YESTERDAY'S CELEBRATION. THE PROCESSION SPOILED BY THE RAIN-PIC-

NIC AT SULZER'S PARK-SPEECHES BY GEN. SIGEL AND OTHERS. United Italy, with Rome as its capital, was the theme of every tongue and the sentiment of every heart among the Italians who wended their way to Four-teenth-st., early yesterday, to swell the throng gathered to commemorate the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops. This event, so long hoped for, and so long de-ferred, had completed the unification of Italy, and no sacrifice was too great for her children to make in order that it might be fitly celebrated.

Every arrangement had been made for a brilliant dis play, but the weather proved so unfavorable that the preparations availed almost nothing. The streets through which the procession was to pass were lined at an early hour with curious spectators, in anticipation of a brilliant pageant. A large number were European Republicans who loudly expressed their sympathy with Italian unity, and with those engaged in celebrating it. Many of the German residents along the Bowery and Third-ave, displayed their national colors, combined with those of Italy and the United States, and wherever there were a few Italia as living together the national colors of Italy were to be seen. Even the unwholesome precincts of the Five Points were rendered cheerful by the display of a few flags, and Baxter-st. was gorgeous with banners. The Italian Headquarters, at Fourteenth-st. and Third-ave., were also adorned with flags. From two to six policemen guarded each corner of the streets through which the procession was to pass, while double rows of policemen lined both sides of Fourteenth-st., and checked any turbulence that was manifested by the spectators.

THE PARADE. The order of procession, as published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, embraced the "Italian Colony," deputations from the North German Landwehr, the Turnverein, Hungarian and Cuban Societies, Bersaglieri, Colombo Guard, and other national organizations, beside triumphal care representing "Ancient Rome," "Modern Rome," and "Science and Art." At about 10:39 a. m. the procession filed down Fourteenth st. to Third-ave. inclosed in a square of about 200 policemen and drenched by a torrent of rain that drove the spectators to shelter and diminished the number of participants to about 700. Many were in carriages, and the only relief to the monotony of the procession was the uniforms of the Bersaglieri and the allegerical representations, which, although greatly marred by the rain, still attracted much attention.

The first of these, representing "Ancient Rome," was a structure built on a huge cart and finely decorated. On work 14 hours, when the firemen belonging to the vesse went to their duty. Steam up, the vessel was headed the summit of the pile, attired in toga, tights, and sandais, with bronze helmet, shield, and spear, sat a lady directly off shore and steamed eastward five or six miles typical of Rome as the mistress of the world. Beside her stood a Roman soldier in ancient armor, and behind her The steam-pipe then gave way, rendering it necessary two lictors, who rested on the posts supporting her. On to let the steam go down and stop the engines. It was the step below stood a Roman Consul, and on either side now 2 p.m. on Thursday. On Friday morning, about 2 of him were lictors with their fasces. The whole was o'clock, Lieut. Senettky suggested an expedient that he had become acquainted with in the merchant escorted by a dozen cavallers dressed as ancient noble Roman youths, and mounted on horses covered with Forty-five fathoms of chain was unshackled tiger and leopard skins and without saddles or stirrups. from the anchor and paid out astern. The ship was then

The second car represented "Modern Rome," and was covered with a pavilion of flags. On top a lady, typical n 16 fathoms of water, and the chain, dragging in the f modern Italy, with a crown on her head, and a boquet of flowers in her hand, was seated on a broken m nent. At her feet sat another young lady representing Italy, with broken shackles on her wrists. Nearly 50 girls dressed in white, with Italian sashes, crowned with flowers, sat on the pedestals and corners of this monument. Armed Bersaglieri, resting on their carbines tood at the four corners of the car. .

The third car represented the "Arts and Sciences" also the steam-pipe, the engine was started and the ship headed for Fernandina, where she made port at 2 p. m. Italy had given to the world. It contained emblems of the ancient and modern fine arts, globes, telescopes, ships, paintings, statuettes of Italians eminent in art On this morning the captain of the City of Houston and science, and the names Raphael, Leonard da Vinci, first made his appearance on deck. He excused himself Colombo, Tasso and Dante. Two sailor boys sat on each by explaining that, preceding the storm, he had been on side of a ship's model, bearing a rudder and anchor, and luty 48 hours, and that in taking stimulants to sustain flags of Italy and America.

As the parade continued, the rain descended with greater violence, and before many blocks had been traversed, Rome, both ancient and modern, with her diminished legions, was thoroughly saturated. Down Third-ave, to the Bowery, and through it to Chatham-st., and thence to the City Hall Park, the courageous Italians steadily marched, all disgusted, but bearing up

bravely against the unpropitious weather.

Crowding beneath the portice of the City Hall, and erouching under dripping umbrellas, a small assembly of persons had gathered to see the procession pass through the City Hall Park. The scene was by no means an impos-ing one. Bedragg'ed regalia and dingy umbrellas do not add to the picturesqueness of a procession; and imposing as that of yesterday doubtless would have been under a ight sky, it presented a sorry appearance in the drenching rain. From the City Hall to Fourteenth-st., where the procession disbanded, the march was continued, while the rain came down with renewed violence. The doorways along the route were crowded with wet and uncomfortable spectators, and beneath every awn ing, which some charitable merchants had left unrolled, a solid square of persons was congregated. There was no tendency toward interference manifested, but rather a general regret that the weather had not been more

propitious. Superintendent Kelso had received advices that no

organized attack would be made on the procession, but, evertheless, deemed it advisable to take every precaution to prevent desultory attacks along the route. Three hundred men, under Drill-Captain Copeland, were disposed on the flanks of the procession, while Capt. Irving, with his entire force of detectives and the various ward detectives, mingled among the crowds on the walks as the procession passed along. At the City Hall Park, un der the command of Capt. Thorne, were the police from the First, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh Precincts, numbering about 120 men. Owing to the heavy rain, there were scarcely 500 people present, and the task of the police was, therefore, very easy. There was not a single arrest made by the detectives along the line of march. When the procession disbanded at Fourteenth-st. and Third-ave. the police were sent to their respective precincts, with orders to hold themselves in readiness to respond at once to a call from Police Headquarters. During the latter part of the day the command of Capt. Thorne and the Sanitary Police were at Police Headquarters. Inspector Jameson was sent in the morning with a force of 300 men, to Sulzer's East River Park, at the foot of East Eighty-fourth-st., and remained there during the day and evening. His force was ample to meet and repel any attack that might have been made until reënforcements could be sent from other parts of the city; but there was no hostile demonstration of any kind, and the services of the police were, fortunately, not required.

The reunion at Sultzer's Park in the afternoon and evening was very enthusiastic, the dismal weather not having permanently affected the elastic Italian spirit. It was a part of the original programme that delegations from various societies and different nationalities should be present to greet the arrival of the Italians at the Park, but, owing to the heavy rain at the time, few or none of these delegations were present when the Committee of Arrangements arrived. Soon after, however, when there was a temporary break in the storm, they made

himself. A short time ago Coughlin, with three or four their appearance in small parties until the grounds were well filled. About 3 p. m. the President, Prof. Corradi. ascended to the baleony on the right of the pavilion, accompanied by Gen. Franz Sigel and Col. Tinelli. The band played a march, after which Prof. Corradi ad-Saratoga, Aug. 25 .- A number of capitalists dressed the assemblage as follows: of this place, among them the Hen. J. M. Marvin, Dr.

PROF. CORRADI'S ADDRESS.

I desire to say a few words to you on the subject of our

commemoration, to-day, of the events of the occupation of Rome as the capital of Italy, and the fall of the tem magnificent proportions, and capable of accommodating 1,000 guests. It will cost upward of \$500,000, and will be furnished with all the modern improvements. James M. Marvin, James H. Brestin, and Hiran Tompkins, formerly connected with the old United States Hotel, will be the keepers of the new one, which will be ready for occupation by the 1st of June, 1873. poral power of the Pope. [Cheers.] The dream of the great free-thinkers, from Dante to Mazzini; of the defenders of liberty, from Ferruccio to Garibaldi, is now a reality. Rome, the Eternal City, is now in the possession of the Italians-the legitimate owners. This fact,

son of the Italians—the legitimate owners. This fact, we think, is of great material importance to Italy, and is the natural result of what occurred before—the fall of despotic power and the precipitate descent of the Pope, who was believed invincible, but whose rule was only founded en faisehood and corruption. It had the hate of the people because it strove to dominate by ignorance, and was protected by tyrants. By strange coincidence of human vicissitudes, two colossi sustaining each other—Napoleon and the Pope—fell at the same moment, the fall of the one causing the fall of the other, never, we hope, to rise again. Both are exercated and forgotton. When the ideas of progress and liberty shall make way through the darkness of despotism, and join all nations as one family, the bayonet and other instruments of oppræssion to keep the people down will be powerless. I hope the day will come when the people can pay back with usury the tyrants who have oppressed them. The cry then will be, "Beware of the vanquished!" [Great cheering.] It is not alone in religious matters that Italy has made creat strides; the telegraphs and radionad which cover rules country have also been introduced there, and all the material and social progress of the age finds a long. . Silas Lawrence of Whiteford, Mass., aged 60, Charles Fowler, an escaped prisoner from Nevada, has been killed by Indians in that vicinity.Arthur Guerin, who was shot some time ago by Depute Sherif Houston in the New-Orleans Criminal Court-room. .Charles Alden of Pittsford, Mass., a conductor Henry Ritter, a noted horse-thief, broke jail at

terial and social progress of the age finds a home

there. Since the days when Galileo uttered the memorable words, "the world still moves," great marches have been made there by men of genius. It is not to be wondered at that the vast intellect of Lord Byron was eather instance over everything belonging to Itary, which he describes with so much wisdom and feeling. In that hand where still smoke the ashes of Savonaroffa and Arnaldo of Breschia, immolated on the facets of the Holy Inquisition, to satisfy the wrath of priestly fanaticism, the Iroits of their martyrdom are ripening to-day. That land has been, too, the cradie of eminent men, whose learning in all branches of human knowledge and science illuminated their time. The human tree there grows stronger and thrives better than under any other sky.

It was not without good reason that the English Byron said of Italy that "only four of her greatest minds, such as Dante, Angelo, Galileo and Macchiaveili were sufficient to make a new creation." It us here, afar from our native land, under the shield of Elberty in this land of our adoption, it must be a source of the purcet enjoyment to witness what we have to-day because even here, we preserve that patriotism which righter distance nor versiting even reason.

PRICE FOUR CENTS

us, and must cement the strength and power of our country.

Oh, that I possessed the elequence of a Webster or the elegant diction of a Herry Clay, the greatest luminaries of American states manshlp, that I might inspire you was that enthusiasm for liberty with which they so well knew how to inspire their countrymen; and that I might also speak to you in behalf of classic Greece, the mother of so many powerful minds, and the civilizer of ancient Europe. For Italy took from that land the first examples of true civilization which she afterward extended to other countries. I hope you will persist in your noble efforts to show all other peoples, and especially the people of this land, who have shown us such a generous beapitality, that the Italian nation is fully descrying of the enjoyment of a free popular Government, and that by your conduct you will ever descrea the esteem and encouragement of all foreign countries.

Gen. Sigel was then introduced amid great applause, and spoke as follows:

GEN. SIGEL'S SPEECH. MR. PRESIDENT, ITALIANS, AND CITIZENS OF THE

AMERICAN REPUBLIC: I know that this is not the place and we have not the time to make long speeches. Your well explained to you the end and aims of your action to-day, and the relation of Italians to their own country, and to this, their new country, that it is almost useless for me to say anything about it. But I think it is right to tell you that the American people, and the \$\frac{2}{3}\text{different}\$ nationalities which are to-day represented here, have felt the deepest interest in those proceedings. They regard you as the representatives of a great country, and I assure you, though you have the protection not only of yourselves, but of the police force of the city, that you are to-day under the protection of every true American of this city. [Great cheering.] When first the idea was brought before the public that you were to have a procession, there were dissenting voices; but when once it was resolved to have the parade every true American felt it a duty to assist you in your undertaking. I am very serry indeed that you have such a thin representation of the American and other nationalities on this day; but, my friends, this is an immense country, and it requires so much puffing that it is not astonishing that you have not a large attendance. You have a right to parade the streets and show your colors, and I believe that the American people know your history too well not to admit that you are entitled to be treated on a basis of equality. [Great cheering.] They know that the Italian nation, by Columbus and others, have, shown the old world the way to this continent; and it would be strange if they should not concede to you the right to be treated as equala. They concede that it was Roman fortifure and Roman capacity that constructed the first great Republic, which has furnished not only the form, but also the machinery for our own republic in America. [Great applause.] It is true that it did not stand, because when the Graceh struggled for free labor the agitation which followed was the death knell of the Roman Republic. You have fought for this principle, and the results of your struggle are felt in this nation to-day, and will be felt in the future.

The great Latin and German races combined, in medieval times, to c and to this, their new country, that it is almost use for me to say anything about it. But I think it is right

introduced by Signor Casali, and said:

introduced by Signor Casali, and said:

Cot. SIGNAIGO'S REMARKS.

I thank you for the manner in which you have received me on this occasion. What was but a short time ago a simple dream is to-day an accomplished fact. Rome is now, after the lapse of age, once more the capital of It-aly. And what does this mean? It means that we have a free, happy, and prosperous country: it means that we have the right to worship God according to the dictates of our own conscience, and that we are no longer divided. Wherever you find an Italian, be he from the North or from the South, that he is an Italian entitles him to respect. But a short time since our poor country drank the cap of miscry to the dregs; but to-any, united, free, and happy, with Rome as our capital, we have shown that we are the worthy successors of the ancient. happy, with Rome as our capital, we have shown that we are the worthy successors of the ancient Romans. [Wild applause.] I felt in every wave of a handkerchief, as we passed through the streets to-day, the grasp of a hand and the recognition of what Italians have accomplished. Americans know we are their friends; they recognize us as one among the nations of the earth, and we love them because of this. As I love my mother so I love my native land, but as I love my mother so I love my native land, but as I love my wile so I love America. Make the distinction for yourselves. I feel proud to have seen this procession. As I saw those girls facing all the discomforts of the day for the cause it reminded me of incidents in our ancient history, and I say "Glory to them, and God bless them for what they did to-day."

A national anthem, composed for the occasion by G. Nicholao, was then sung by the entire company, the lead-ing part being sustained by Sig. E. Blanchi. This song called forth the wildest demonstrations of pleasure from all present, many actually dancing with delight.

YELLOW FEVER AT CHARLESTON.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 25 .- For two days past reports have reached this city that yellow fever prevailed in Charleston. Information received to-day removes all doubt as to its existence there, and, it is feared, in epidemic form. A lettter received this morning from one of the most prominent clergymen of Charleston states that the malignant type of yellow fever has broken out, and that the writer has himself seen four cases. Information from another source states that the disease is there, and it is thought to be spreading. The city authorities of Wilmington telegraphed to the Mayor of Charleston for information, yesterday, but up to 5 o'clock this afternoon had received no answer. Notwithstanding the above testimony, the Charleston papers of yesterday say the health of the city was never

better than now. THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION. Sr. Louis, Mo., Aug. 25 .- In the National Educational Convention, yesterday, Dr. Hoyt spoke of the immerse efforts making all over Europe to form a system of industrial education. In the Department of Higher Education there was a long discussion on Greek pronunciation, after which a committee was appointed to report on rules at the meeting next year, after correspondence with the Philological Association. The How-ard system and degrees also occupied the attention of this Department. In the elementary section Miss Mary Smith of New-York, and Miss Delia Thorpe of Cascinnati spoke on the method of teaching geography. Mr. Hancock of Cincinnati read a paper on primary teaching, Mr. C. C. White of Ohio, Mr. Bell Maples, and Mr. Harris of St. Louis spoke in behalf of Leigh's system of phonetic writing in primary grades.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

. The West India and Panama telegraph cable on successfully laid to the islands of St. Lucia and Barbadoes. ... The army worm appeared at Selma, Ala., or the list, and is committing learful ravages. The entire crey will be materially lessened.

... It is learned from private sources that, on July indians attacked a party of expat white men, 30 a ne, and killed three and captured three of the party Springled, Mass, verteens captured there of the part,
Springled, Mass, vesterly afternoon between Krantberh of their cry,
and Sterman of Northampton, for \$4.00. Sherman non. These, 41-3,
-A mass meeting to consider the question of the
removal of the National Capital will be held in St. Look, rept. 31,
Among the signers of the call are the Mayor of the city, Gov. Look, see

The camp meeting at Northport, Me., is said to have a third larger strendars that ever before. It is estimated that IQ.00 persons were on the glounds resisting. The heat from Jacoper carries down nearly 1,000 persons dully.

The bark Hong Kong, 38 days from Yokohama, arrived at San Francisco vectoriar, some a cargo of lone, which will be shirped overland to New York on though thin of heling. This is the first shirpens then mode of a whole cargo. The special strainer Aluka is due Monday from China. She shipped a cargo in the same income. Judge Hagans, in Cincinnati, yeak eviday, arranted the metion setting asis the sale of the Continual Parks eviday, arranted. the method crising sole the sale of the Circincati and Dayton 'suired is way, and diminised the receiver under the solecon of capitalization become the Secretary of Sales. Or the aforeand Company. The edient of the disc-in favorable to done it. Frement and others, and to the Green kind Railway Company, which have an inverset in that road by way of tunnel tander Waissu Hill.

The old Board of Directors of the Little Rock

New-York

Mexico, August 20:

Canada, Alimosa, Aug. 23:

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1871.

deserted the fire-room, now rapidly filling with water,

went to the saloon, and, securing life-preservers, mounted the hurricane deck to await their fate. The first mate

was gaining on the ship. The mate declared that unless

the pump below could be started the ship could float but two hours. About this time some of our naval sailors had gone aft with the second mate,

and were making a final attempt to secure the rud-

der. While they were at work a terrible sea broke over

the stern, carried away the after bulkhead, raised the

roof of the cabin about seven or eight inches, and swept all the men into the saloon, with about six

tuns of water. One of the United States sallors,

named Watkins, who had been foremost in the ef-

forts to save the ship, was thrown violently against

the walls of the saloon, and had a rib broken in

their way forward, the ship rolling so violently that this

must be done hand over hand, went down into the fore-

eastle and sent every man on deck. A force wa

sent to the fire-room to bail out. The first mate,

whom Lieut. Schouler describes as a fine sailor,

and who did his duty completely, met with an

accident in the fire-room, and was seriously in-jured, in consequence of which he gave up in

despair of saving the ship. Lieut. Schouler then took complete command, and officers and

meanwhile no one had seen. It will be understood that

during this time the vessel was under the influence of the

Guif Stream, and drifting to the north had receded from

In the fire-room the water at this time was up

to the grate bars. It was decided to attempt

to get a fire under the donkey boiler, and thus

pump the ship out. The coal was not in

condition to burn. The bedding was brought from the

saloon, the wood-work of the berths split up, and with

the addition of two barrels of pork, fire was got under

It was now daylight, Thursday morning, and

the ship was rolling so heavily that one of the

boilers broke from its fastenings, adding to the

danger. To steady the ship Lieuts. Schouler and Scheley proceeded to cut away the fore-mast. This succeeded, and her head was got up

out and getting up steam. Success was attained about 5 in the afternoon. The wind had now

subsided to a moderate gale from the south

ANOTHER MISHAP.

AN OBSERVATION.

On Saturday morning our men went to work and re-paired the mainsail. This assisted in keeping the ship

near the wind, and eased her from rolling. The sun was

now seen for the first time this morning. An observation

was taken, and the position found to be about fifty-three

miles to the south-east of Fernandina, Fia. Saturday

The mates and passengers gratefully acknowledged that

it for the services of our navai officers and seamen the

ship must have been lost with all on board. To Dr. E. C.

in the name of his brother officers, desires to express ob-

ligations for valuable assistance. Mrs. Frank, the lady

ierk at Key West, set to the other cowardly passengers

and crew, a commendable example of courage. She re-

on the cabin table, and without a complaint. During this

time all on board had but little, if anything, to eat.

TWO BRITISH STEAMERS WRECKED ON CAPE

The British steamers Sam Cearns and Knight

Errant, both bound from Liverpool to San Francisco,

An unknown schooner was sunk yesterday from a col-

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

A WHOLE STREET DESTROYED-A MAN BURNED

IN JAIL.

this morning which destroyed nearly all the business

houses on both sides of Main-st. Loss, \$200,000; insured for \$75,000. John Shannon was burned to death in the

A HOTEL BURNED.

OSHAWA, Ont., Aug. 25 .- A fire this afternoon

ourned Hobbs's hotel and concert hall, and six dwelling-louses and barns. Loss, \$15,000.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 25.—The cotton

warp mill at Williamsburgh, owned by John H. Mathew

of East Hampton, was burned by incendiaries last night.

A portion of the stock was saved. Insurance, \$12,000.

The Canonchet Mill, in Hopkinton, R. I., was burned on Thursday night. It was owned by Lafayette Godfrey, and was run on cotton warps. Loss, \$30,000; insured for \$20,000.

THE BUFFENBARGER CASE-MRS, COLEURN HON-

ORABLY DISCHARGED.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 25 .- In the Buffenbarger

case, the entire day has been consumed by prisoner's counsel arguing a motion to discharge Mrs. Colburn.

About 5 p. m., Mrs. Colburn was honorably discharged.

A NEW-ORLEANS THIEF SHOT.

New-Orleans, Aug. 25 .- At 11 o'clock last

night three men named Michael Hickey, Henry Petrie,

and Richard Joyce, who are regarded as suspicious char-

acters, were standing on Canal-et., at the corner of

Franklin, when a watchman approached to arrest them.

Hickey started on a run, and a number of officers joined

in the pursuit. Officer James Coughlin called upon

Hickey to stop as he was running up Franklin-st., but Hickey paid no attention to the demand, when the offi-

cer fired upon him twice killing him instantly. Hickey

s said to be a noted thief. Coughlin has surrendered

other Metropolitan officers, elabbed Martin Lang brutally on St. Charles st., and he has been indicted by the Grand

A NEW HOTEL TOJBE BUILT IN SARATOGA.

Whiting, F. T. Hill, and William A. Sackett, concluded

arrangements to-day for the rebuilding of the United

States Hotel in this village. The new building will be of

magnificent proportions, and capable of accommodating

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

nu., on Thursday night, by digging through a wall, a inches in hight and of dark complexion.

COTTON MILLS BURNED.

Town Jail before help could reach him.

AMBOY, Ill., Aug 25 .- A fire occurred here

ision in the English Channel. Eight lives were lost.

-A COLLISION.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 25, 1871.

ained for three days wet to the skin, most of the time

sand, considerably eased her.

himself he had exceeded a proper limit.

Sleeping was almost out of the question.

have been lost off Cape Horn.

wind. Thursday was spent in pumping

redoubled their exertions. The Captain

two places. In the mean time two of our officers worke

THE NEW-ORLEANS STEAMER LODONA WRECKED

Reports from St. Augustine, Fla., announcing

C. H. Mallory & Co., No. 153 Maiden Lane, N. Y:
The Lodona was wrecked 75 miles south. Twenty persons drowned; mess-boy picked up yesterday; be brought the news; a total wreck. The survivors are the captain's son, first and second mates, chief engineer, first assistant engineer, foreman, four sailors, head-cook, and mess-boy.

This dispatch was immediately repeated by the agents in this city to the New-Orleans agents, but since then nothing further has been heard of the disaster. Capt. Hovey was an old sailer of much experience in his profession and not likely to commit any blunder in the navigation of his vessel, and it is therefore thought that the Lodena was caught in one of the storms of the past

ported as lost, some hopes are entertained that he, with others, may have been saved. He was a resident of Essex, Conn., and was formerly commander of a London packet-ship. Toward the close of the war he build a nansion near Essex and was about to retire from a seaby the burning of his vessel at sea by the Confederate cruiser Alabama. He then sold his mansion and removed his family back to the old homestead at Essex, where his wife and seven children are now residing. E. S. Stephens, the first mate, and Mr. Morgan, the purser, were also residents of Essex.

The Lodona was not a passenger vessel, though she metimes carried passengers, and there are no reasons for believing that there were any on board except the

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE CITY OF HOUSTON— BREAKERS AHEAD—NAVAL OFFICERS TAKE CHARGE OF THE VESSEL-STRANGE CONDUCT OF THE CAITAIN-SAFE AT LAST.

the following paragraph of shipping news was sent to a morning cotemporary and published among the list of marine disasters, the result of the late storm on the

relates a graphic account of the disaster. THE STEAMER.

ceived of bad weather. At about 4 o'clock of the evening of Wednesday, the 16th, the wind then blowing a moderate gale from the north, breakers were discovered distant about two miles. It was afterward ascertained that at this time the steamer was off the dangerous reefs abounding in the vicinity of Cape Canaveral, coast of Florida, and about midway between Fernandina and Key West. The weather was at this hour somewhat thick. The naval officers on board appreciated the dangerous position of the vessel, and it became evident that something was wrong on board. The ship was headed off shore immediately, and part of the cargo was thrown overboard to lighten her. About dusk, an awkward attempt was made to bring vessel to the wind, and the mainsail split carelessness turned toward the shore, toward which the ship rapidly drifted. The wind was freshening, and the seas began to break over the bulwarks. It was evident that the vessel was under no control, and Lieut, Schetky and Lieut. Commander Schouler determined to creep

matter.
THE NAVAL OFFICERS TAKE COMMAND.

EFFORTS TO SAVE THE SHIP. At this hour it had become dark and was blowing : found in the cabin about their waists, awaited their fate. to a hurricane from the north. The sail was hardly set topsail, although furled and secured, for the gale soon followed, being torn from the yards by the wind. In an atbeen bent, also blew away. At the suggestion of the tiller rope gave way. Lieut.-Commander Schouler and a number of his men hurried aft to secure it. A relievingtackle was twice attached to the rudder, and twice gave on heard and poured into the engine-room so that the firea were extinguished. Everything movable in the